Original Article

CHARITABLE TRUST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO ESTABLISH CONNECTIONS BETWEEN CHARITABLE TRUST AND THE DONORS/ADOPTEE

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Abstract

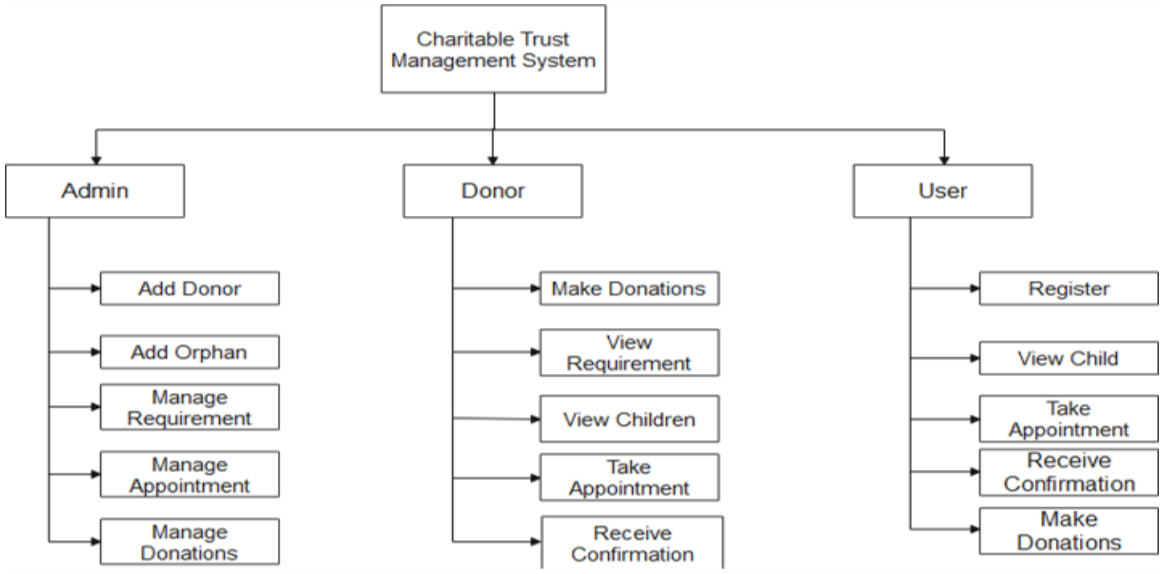
Charitable trust management system is designed mostly for orphanage home centers to achieve the orphan registration, adoption and maintenance. This platform can be used by Orphan Homes for useful interactions between your Adopters, Donors and Parents. Requirements can be updated and the Donors are notified about the new requirements. It provides an environment for adopters to find children. Charitable Trust Management System is the software used to store the adoption details, orphan details, donor details, donation details. To manage all these activities, we have developed this software. The charitable fund management system is built on the management side, so access is guaranteed only to managers. The goal of the paper is to establish connections between charitable trust and the donors/Adopter. It also maintains the records of the orphans in the Trust that allows online adoption of children and maintain the record of Adoption and keep track on the funds received and the expenditure of the trust.

Keywords: keystrokes dynamics, Template generation, biometric Authentication

1. Introduction:

A structure is a type of relationship between whole elements. It has its own internal dialectic. Integrity must be configured in a certain way. The part is always connected to the whole. Systems are made up of more than structures. A structure with specific properties [1][2].

Fig 1 System Design



The multiple roles of factors in the context of charity websites and online donations are theorized and practically tested in this study. Jiang et al. 2010; Pavlou and Fygen- son 2006, for example, discovered considerable effects of websites on people's online behavior, particularly in online buying. Charity websites are similar to e-Commerce websites in terms of efficacy, implying that users will donate money, time, or resources to charities if they trust or have a positive attitude toward their websites. In a similar line, Fore See's nonprofit website satisfaction survey found that website visitors who rank their satisfaction with a charity's website as "very satisfied" are over 50Although academics have looked into how people's cognitive and/or emotional judgments of web- site design aspects influence online behaviors' (e.g., Cyr et al. 2009; Lee et al. 2012), current research on websites as a route for attitude change and persuasion is still limited. Websites have only lately been considered as an external cue by researchers (Bansal et al. 2008; Parboteeah et al. 2009; Wells et al. 2011a, 2001b). Thus, employing personal motivators as elaboration states, the ELM can be used in website research and prac- tise to explain how central and peripheral stimuli influence visitor opinions regarding websites.

Reference	*Journal*	Used Term	Topic Examined
	Key Independent Variable	(Intermediary) Dependent Variable	Key Finding
Pomazal and Jaccard (1976)	*J. Personality and Soc. Psych.*	Altruistic, Donation, Helping	Informational approach to altruistic behavior (blood donation)
	Beliefs, Attitudes, Moral obligations	Intentions Actual blood donation	- The relationship between actual donation and donation intention is mediated by ability and reliance on other people or events.
Pessemier et al. (1977)	*J. Consumer Res.*	Donation	Determinants of willingness to donate body parts (blood, skin, marrow, anatomical gifts, kidney)
	Demographic (sex, age, etc), Monetary incentives, Attitude (aging value, religiosity, etc)	Willingness to donate body parts	- Demographic and attitudinal variables have impacts on each measured aspect of donation intention. - The influence of monetary incentives is largely negative but a nontrivial proportion of potential donors are positively affected by monetary incentives.
Zuckerman and Reis (1978)	*J. Personality and Soc. Psych.*	Altruistic, Donation	Comparing three models (TRA, Schwartz's model, and Snyder's model) of blood donation intention
	Attitude, Social norm, Moral norms, Self-monitoring	Blood donation intention	- Significant results were found for TRA (attitude and social norms) and Schwartz's model (moral norms) but not Snyder's model (self-monitoring).
Schwartz and Fleishman (1982)	*Personality and Soc. Psych. Bull.*	Helping, Volunteering	Effects of personal norms and denial of responsibility on volunteering intention
	Personal norms, Responsibility denial	Intention to volunteer	- Women with negative personal norms show less helping intention in response to an appeal than those with no norms. - There is a moderating effect of responsibility denial of the influence of positive personal norms on volunteering intention, but not the effect of negative norms.
Gorsuch and Ortberg (1983)	*J. Personality and Soc. Psych.*	Donation	Importance of moral obligation in blood donation
	Moral and non-moral situation, Attitude, Social norms, Moral obligation	Blood donation intention	- In moral situations, the moral obligation is more highly associated with blood donation intention than TRA constructs while it is not in non-moral situations.

Reference	*Journal*	Used Term	Topic Examined
	Key Independent Variable	(Intermediary) Dependent Variable	Key Finding
Dovidio et al. (1990)	*J. Personality and Soc. Psych.*	Helping	The effect of empathic concern on helping other people
	Observational set (imagine or observe), Problem (same or different), Order of problem presentation	Helping	- For the same problem, imagine-set respondents helped more often than do observe-set respondents but not for a different problem. - Only empathic concern is significantly related to the specific problem associated with helping.
Constant et al. (1994)	*Inform. Systems Res.*	Prosocial	The impact of prosocial attitude and organizational norms in information sharing in organization
	Self-interest, Reciprocity, Work experience, Work training, Self-expression, Self-consistency	Prosocial attitudes, Organizational ownership norm Information sharing	- Attitudes toward information sharing rely on the type of the information
Fisher and Ackerman (1998)	*J. Consumer Res.*	Helping, Donation, Volunteering	The role of recognition and group need on donated time
	Group success, Promised recognition	Expectations of social approval, # of hours donated, Personal feelings, Volunteer commitment	- Promotional appeals based on group need and promised recognition are effective only when they are used in combination.
Lee et al. (1999)	Social Psychology	Giving, Donation	Similarities and differences among time, money, and blood donation
	Others' expectations, Modeling, Past receipt, Personal norm	Past behavior, Role identity Donation intention (time, money, blood)	- Although the model fit of three types of donation is similar, the effects of certain variables are different with respect to different forms of donation.

2. Methodology and proposed system:

Following are the functions of the Product:Register: Adopters and donors need to register with the system by providing appro- priate information [3][4][5].

1. User Login: User can login using their username and password.
2. Forgot password: If the user forget their password they can click this function to change their password.
3. Customer: This function consists of information of customers who book the event.
4. Admin Management: This is the main module which has the control over all the functions of the system.

Adoption management: This provides the information and details of the user for adoption.

Figure 3.1: User Characteristics

User	Description
Admin	He/she manages all the functions, the functions of the admin are He can add orphans, remove orphans, update requirements, notify donors and reply to adopters, Give Appointment.
Donor	He/she can register to the system, can view requirements and can donate.
Users	He/she can register to the system, can view orphan details and can request for orphan.

5. Donation Management: This provides the user a platform for donation.
6. Add Orphans: Admin Add the new Orphan Details.
7. Take Appointment: The adopter will request the admin for the child.

   Confirm Appointment: Admin confirms the Appointment.
8. Send Notification: Admin sends notifications to the donors and they can update it any at Time.
9. Requirement Update: Admin Update the Requirements.
10. Delete Requirements: Once Requirements are satisfied Admin Deletes the Require- ment.
11. Logout: After using the website the user can logout from the system [6][7].

User characteristics/User classes

Event management system has 3 levels of users. They are:

General Constraints

1. System is wirelessly networked with an encryption 2. The database is password protected. 3. It have to use much less RAM and processing power. 4. Each consumer have to have a separate ID and password. 5. Only directors have get right of entry to to the whole system. You can get right of entry to it.

Assumptions

1. Each user must have a username and password.
2. Only one administrator
3. The server must always be running on Windows.
4. People browser should be installed

Functional Requirements

Admin

Admin should have complete knowledge of the system. Stimulus: The user request

Response: System provides the registration form for entering. Stimulus: user requests an appointment.

Response: Admin can approve or disapprove the appointment. Stimulus: Admin adds or deletes donor’s details.

Response: Donor can view the details and make payment [8][9].

Donor

After admin adds donor to the system. He can view the orphan details, donation details, requirements and donate.

Stimulus: Donor request to create an account. Response: This will allow the Donor to login. Stimulus: Donor request to view the detail.

Response: It is allowed to view the info. Stimulus: Donor is notified

Response: Donor can make Donations [10][11].

Figure 2: Functional components of admin

Feature ID	Feature name	Description
FR-F1	Manage Orphans	Admin can add, delete, update and details
FR-F2	Manage Users	Admin allows a user to register themselves and checks for the given details
FR-F3	Approve	Admin approves or Disapproves Appointment
FR-F4	Views	Admin View Donations
FR-F5	Adds, Delete, Update	Admin can Add, delete ,update donor
FR-F6	Adds	Admin can Add Requirements
FR-F7	Send	Admin can send notifications

Figure 3: Functional components of a donor

Feature ID	Feature name	Description
FR-F1	Manage Orphans	Admin can add, delete, update and details
FR-F2	Manage Users	Admin allows a user to register themselves and checks for the given details
FR-F3	Approve	Admin approves or Disapproves Appointment
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FR-F6	Adds	Admin can Add Requirements
FR-F7	Send	Admin can send notifications

Design Constraint

1. The coding should be error free.
2. Requires specifying the information for all the mandatory fields.
3. The application shall have relational database.
4. Users must have a valid username and password to log into their online account and perform actions.

System Attributes[14]

1. Reliability: The data entered by the user is carefully checked to avoid entering the wrong username and password.

2. Maintainability: During the maintenance phase, SRS can be sent for verification. 3 .Portability. This system can work with all operating systems and browsers.

4. Compatibility: This System will be Compatible with almost all the web servers.
5. Flexibility: The system keeps on updating the data according to the changes that take place.
6. Security: Each time there is a security violation, System restricts the user from ac- cussing that function.

Proposed system Architecture:

System Software Architecture:

Software structure refers back to the primary shape of a software program system and the area for developing this kind of shape and system. Each shape incorporates homes for each software program factors, relationships among them, and factors and relation- ships [18][19][20].

System Technical Architecture:

There are diverse layers withinside the discern above. The first layer is the presentation layer, the second one layer is the commercial enterprise layer, the 0.33 layer is the records layer, and the database. Technical structure defines the era used to put in force and assist answers that meet the necessities of statistics and records architectures. These technology cowl the whole existence cycle of design, development, testing, deployment, maintenance, overall performance optimization, and consumer assist [21][22][23].

System Hardware Architecture

Hardware architecture is primarily concerned with the internal electrical interfaces be- tween system components or subsystems and the interfaces between the system and its external environment [24][25].

Figure 4: System Software Architecture

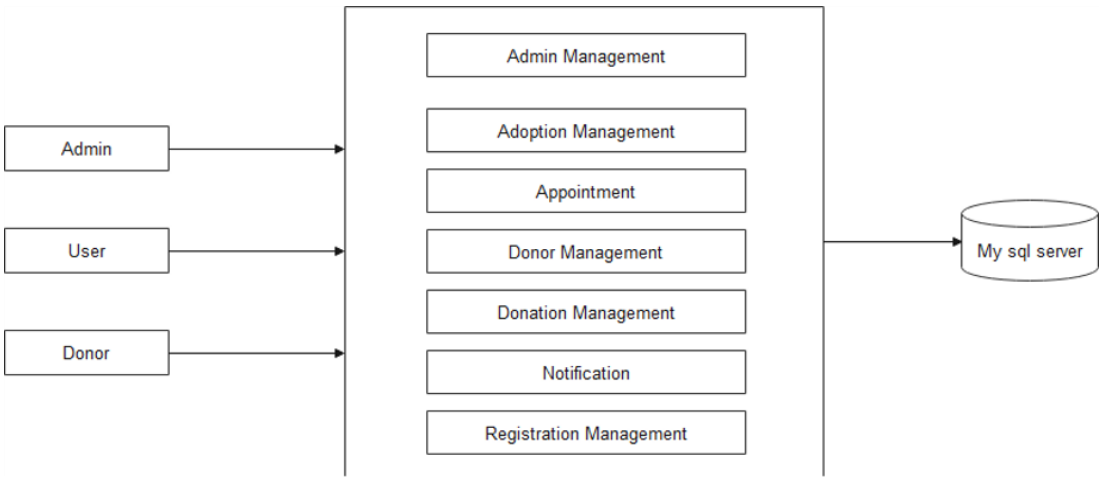


Figure 5: System Technical Architecture

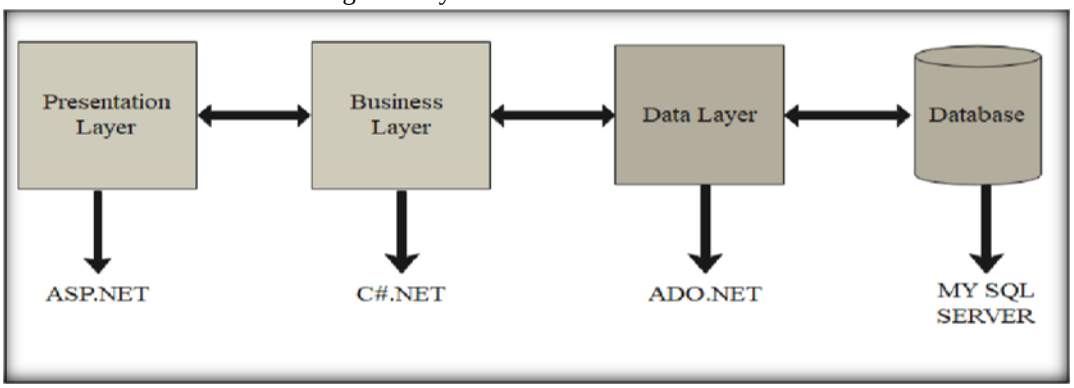
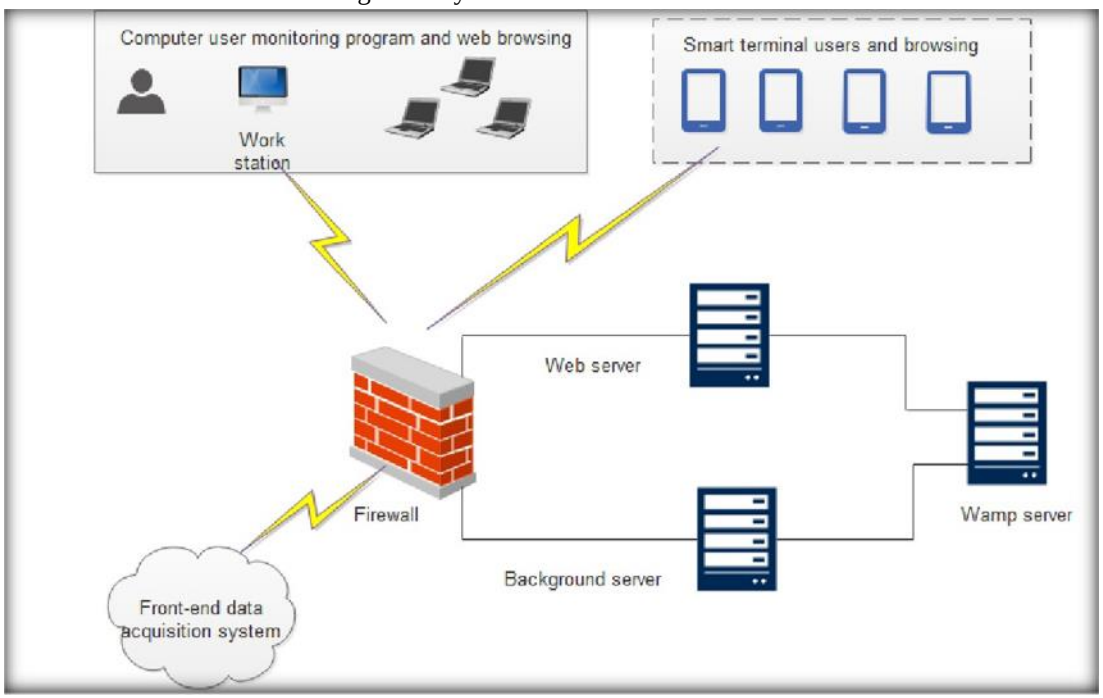


Figure 6: System Hardware Architecture



System Testing:

System checking out exams the conduct of the whole device / product as described with the aid of using the scope of the improvement paper. This might also additionally consist of exams primarily based totally on chance and / or requirement specs, commercial enterprise processes, use cases, or different widespread description of device conduct and operational device, useful resource interactions. System exams are commonly the very last check to make sure that the device supplied meets the specs and their objectives [15][16][17].

Figure 7: Add Orphan application

SI. No	Action	Inputs	Expected Output	Actual Output	Test Browser	Test Result
1	When admin click the add button in admin menu, it will be redirected to the add Orphan form	First Name: Keerthi DOB : 02/10/2011 Address: Bangalore Gender: Female Medical Report: Education Report	Add Orphan form will create a new Orphan entry and now admin can edit, update the Orphan	Add Orphan form will create a new Orphan entry and now admin can edit, update the Orphan	Chrome	Pass

Figure 8: view Visitor Application

SI. No	Action	Inputs	Expected Output	Actual Output	Test Browser	Test Result
1	When Admin clicks on Visitors label under His menu It will be redirected to Appointment list page	Name: Nisu Reason: Birthday party Date: 3/10/2021 Time:10 AM Contact: 9988675768 Email: nisu @gmail.com	User appointments can be viewed and the Admin can Approve or Disapprove the appointment Email will be Sent to the user	User appointments can be viewed and the Admin can Approve or Disapprove the appointment Email will be Sent to the user	Chrome	Pass

Figure 9: Add Appointment Application

SI. No	Action	Inputs	Expected Output	Actual Output	Test Browser	Test Result
1	When user clicks the Visit button in his menu, it will be redirected to the Take Appointment form	Date: 02/10/2021 Time:10.30 AM Reason: Birthday Party	The Appointment form will send a request to the Admin which he can approve or Disapprove.	The Appointment form will send a request to the Admin which he can approve or Disapprove .	Chrome	Pass

Figure 10: System Testing

TestCase ID	Date Tested	Test Conditions	Pass/Fail	Severity of Defect
ST1	02/10/2022	System loading	Pass	No
ST2	02/10/2022	System Run Procedure	Pass	No
ST3	02/10/2022	File I/O Operation	Pass	No
ST4	02/10/2022	Database Communication	Pass	No
ST5	02/10/2022	Server/Client Interaction	Pass	No
ST6	02/10/2022	Memory Usage	Pass	No
ST7	02/10/2022	System Processor usage	Pass	No
ST8	02/10/2022	Authentication / Authorization	Pass	No
ST9	02/10/2022	Back up/Recovery	Pass	No

3. Conclusion and feature work

This "charitable trust management system" concept is primarily designed for orphan- ages to enable orphan registration, recruitment and maintenance. The is a stand-alone system that can only be accessed from one computer. The system is designed based on the size and needs of the center. The orphan registration process is managed by staff and the adoption form is provided online.

This paper was developed to meet the needs of users, but there are many opportunities to improve the performance of event management User Interface, Databases, Queries Systems in areas such as processing time. Therefore, there are many things that can be improved in the future for this paper. The future extensions possible of proposed approach is to develop Android applications.

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